

MAY 2009 1

Roll No. 1606172

Total No. of Pages : 3

BT-2/M09

9054

Chemistry (New)

Paper : CH - 101 E

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

**Note :-** Attempt FIVE questions in all, selecting at least ONE question from each unit. All questions carry equal marks.

### UNIT-I

1. (a) Give three statements of Second Law of Thermodynamics. 3

- (b) Prove that :-

$$\Delta S = nC_v \ln \frac{T_2}{T_1} + nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

where all symbols have usual meanings. 5

- (c) Derive the Clausius-Clayperon equation in its integrated form. 5

- (d) What do you mean by chemical potential ? Give its physical significance. 3

- (e) The free energy change ( $\Delta G$ ) accompanying a given process is - 85.77 kJ at 25°C and -83.68 kJ at 35°C. Calculate the change in enthalpy ( $\Delta H$ ) for the process at 30°C. 4

2. (a) Derive an expression for Gibb's phase rule equation. 5

- (b) Differentiate with suitable examples the congruent and incongruent melting solids. 3

- (c) Explain a two component system involving the formation of a eutectic solid. What is an important application of this system ? 7

- (d) The Fusion curve in water system has a negative slope while in sulphur system it has a positive slope. Explain 3

- (e) Define phase and component. 2

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### UNIT-II

3. (a) Define hardness. How is it expressed ? Give various units of hardness and relation between them. 5

- (b) 50 ml of an alkaline water sample required 20 ml  $\frac{N}{50}$   $H_2SO_4$  for phenolphthalein end point and another 5 ml for methyl orange indicator i.e. complete neutralisation. Describe the type of alkalinity and calculate in terms of  $CaCO_3$  equivalents. 5

- (c) Differentiate between scales and sludges. 3

- (d) Give the name and structure of indicator used in EDTA titration for hardness estimation. How is required pH obtained ? 3

- (e) What is internal conditioning in boilers ? Explain Calgon conditioning. 4

4. (a) What is Saline Water ? Explain the process of reverse osmosis for desalination of water. 5

- (b) What are various techniques for removing hardness from water ? Explain the method which gives best results. 8

- (c) Give important characteristics of potable water. 3

- (d) Write a short note on break point chlorination. 4

### UNIT-III

5. (a) What is Corrosion ? Explain the mechanism of electrochemical corrosion. 5

- (b) Write short notes on :-

(i) Stress corrosion

(ii) Water line corrosion. 6

- (c) How rate of corrosion is affected by : position of metal in galvanic series, nature of oxide film and ratio of cathodic to anodic area ? 6

- (d) How galvanisation differs from tinning ? 3

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6. (a) Explain extreme pressure lubrication. 5  
(b) What are greases ? Under which conditions are they used ?  
Discuss drop point test for greases. 6  
(c) Which additives are used in lubrication as :-  
(i) Viscosity index improvers  
(ii) Pour point depressants.  
(iii) Oxidation resistants. 3  
(d) Define and give significance of :-  
(i) Saponification value  
(ii) Flash and Fire points. 6

**UNIT-IV**

7. (a) Give the mechanism of cationic chain growth polymerisation. 5  
(b) Discuss the preparation, properties and use of a thermosetting polymer. 6  
(c) What are Silicones ? Give some of their important applications. 4  
(d) What do you mean by 'functionality' of monomer ? 2  
(e) Write a short note on glass reinforced plastics. 3  
8. (a) Discuss the principle and working of differential thermal analysis (DTA) technique. Also give its applications. 8  
(b) What are conductometric titrations ? Describe the conductometric titration of a weak acid with a strong base. 6  
(c) Write an essay on Flame photometry. 6